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APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

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DEVICE FOR MOUNTING AN OPTICAL ELEMENT,
FOR EXAMPLE A LENS ELEMENT IN A LENS

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DEVICE FOR MOUNTING AN OPTICAL ELEMENT, FOR EXAMPLE A
LENS ELEMENT IN A LENS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

0001 The invention relates to a device for mounting an optical element, for example a lens element in a lens, especially in an exposure lens in micro lithography.

0002 Optical elements, especially lens elements, are generally mounted in what is known as a directional adhesive bonding mounting or inner mounting, which in turn is connected to an outer mounting. Mechanical distorting stresses may be applied to the optical element by the directional adhesive bonding mounting which impair the imaging accuracy of the optical element. In lenses for micro lithography, what are known as corrective elements, for example lens elements, are known which are designed for replacement in a lens in order to correct or eliminate residual optical errors.

0003 In a replacement of an optical element, for example of a corrective lens, and subsequent reinstallation or installation of a different optical element, new errors, especially installation errors, may creep in.

0004 Furthermore, it is often necessary to align optical elements, in particular lens elements, which are situated at a directional adhesive bonding point for installation, with their optical axes at right angles to the mounting of the lens.

0005 It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a device of the type mentioned initially which applies no distorting stresses to the optical element and which also ensures that, when the

reinstallation is achieved.

0006 It is a further object of the invention at the same time to provide for tilting adjustment or precise setting adjustment of the optical element during installation or following removal and refitting.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

0007 This object is achieved, according to the invention, by the features mentioned in claim 1.

0008 According to the invention, the optical element now simultaneously takes on the function of an inner mounting or the latter is integrated into the optical element. To this end, it is merely necessary to provide a corresponding edge zone with support points, for which purpose it is generally merely necessary to enlarge the diameter of the optical element slightly.

0009 As a result of the precise assignment of the support points and the counterbearing points, not only is reproducibility during installation and removal achieved but, in addition, there are also no mechanical distorting stresses because of the absence of directional adhesive bonding points.

0010 In an advantageous embodiment of the invention, provision may be made for the edge zone of the optical element with the support points to form at least approximately a flat surface, whereby good reproducibility can be achieved.

0011 In a very advantageous embodiment of the invention, provision may be made for the support points, the counterbearing points and the bearing members to form a three-point bearing with a planar support, a groove-shaped support and a fixed-point support.

0012 In a very advantageous embodiment of the invention, provision may be made, in order to set a tilting adjustment during installation for the support

a plane which lies at right angles to the z axis. This is generally the horizontal plane. In addition to providing improved centering of the optical element, this embodiment makes it possible, by simple lateral displacement of the support points (one or more) in the radial direction, to change the height of the optical element at this point, with the result that, on account of a change in height of the bearing points on the optical element, the latter is tilted. The resolution can be set by selecting the angle of inclination, with the result that the tilting can be corrected for down to very low values.

0013 The above adjustment method, if necessary, can be employed even during installation, without any dismantling of the support feet being required. In this way, a corresponding amount of time is saved.

0014 In another embodiment, it is possible to provide for the bearing points to be formed by V-shaped grooves or channels, with the longitudinal walls of the grooves or channels at an angle to one another.

0015 Normally, the channel walls run parallel to one another. If, according to the invention, these walls are now arranged at an angle to one another, it is possible, by radial displacement of a support point, once again to effect tilting of the optical element. As a result of a corresponding displacement, the penetration depth of the bearing bodies changes and therefore so does the z height of the support point.

0016 If, in an alternative solution, the counter-bearing points at which the bearing bodies are arranged lie at an angle to a plane which is at right angles to the z axis, in general at an angle to the horizontal plane, a radial displacement of the support points on the inclined mounting also changes the height position of the support point of the bearing body on the optical element accordingly. In this way, tilting is once again generated. The resolution can then be set by means of the angle. Naturally, the same angle has then to be

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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Advantageous refinements and embodiments are apparent from the remaining dependent claims and from the examples of embodiment described below with reference to the drawing, in which:

Figure 1 shows a lateral view of the device according to the invention;

Figure 1a shows a detail of Figure 1 of a different embodiment of a securing device;

Figure 2 shows a plan view of the optical element shown in Figure 1, on a reduced scale;

Figure 3 shows a lateral view of an optical element, specifically a lens element, in a raised or convex form with the embodiment according to the invention;

Figure 4 shows a lateral view of an optical element, specifically a lens element, in a raised or convex form with the embodiment according to the invention, support points being machined directly into the lens element surface;

Figure 5 shows a lens element in a concave form in an embodiment according to the invention with a support surface; and

Figure 6 shows a side view of a device for tilting adjustment, with V-shaped channels which are inclined at an angle α with respect to the horizontal plane;

Figure 7 shows a view from below of an optical element for a different form of tilting adjustment;

Figure 8 shows excerpts of a side view of the tilting adjustment shown in Figure 7, partially in section; and

Figure 9 shows excerpts of a side view for tilting adjustment by means of an inclined mounting.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

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In the examples of embodiment that follow, a lens element 1, for example a corrective lens, is used as an optical element to explain the device according to the invention. The device can of course also be used for other optical elements, such as for example flat optical panels, prisms or elements which, for example, influence the polarization or intensity distribution. A preferred field of application here is an exposure lens 2 in micro lithography. In Figure 1, for the purposes of simplification, all that is shown is part of an exposure lens 2 with an outer mounting 3 and an adapter ring 4 connected thereto. The adapter ring 4 is in turn connected via screws to an outer mounting disposed thereon (not shown).

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The lens element 1 is provided with a widened edge zone 5 which possesses a flat surface on its bottom 6 and on its top 7. Three support points are provided in the lower flat surface 6, distributed over the circumference, specifically a planar support 8, a groove-shaped support 9 and a fixed-point support 10. The fixed-point support 10 is formed by a conical cut-out, as can be seen in Figure 1.

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Arranged in a correspondingly assigned manner in the outer mounting 3 are three counterbearing points 11, which are provided with bearing members 12 which are designed as balls or at least each have a spherical surface directed toward the support points 8, 9 and 10.

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As is apparent from Figures 1 and 2, a three-point bearing is formed in this manner, as a result of which the lens element 1 is exactly positioned, so that after removal has taken place it can be reinserted accurately and hence reproducibly.

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As is apparent from Figure 2, the extension of the longitudinal axis of the groove-shaped support 9 runs through the fixed-point support 10, which is formed by a conical receiving part (Figure 1). In this manner, very precise reproducibility of the support is achieved.

achieved by the use of hard metal elements.

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As a rule, lenses in micro lithography are not tilted and also do not turn over. For this reason, no special fixing would be necessary per se. For safety reasons, however, it is additionally possible to provide a securing device 13 which is provided to prevent the lens element 1 from being roughly displaced or falling out. An important point here, however, is that no force transmission by the securing device 13 to the optical element 1, in this case to the lens element, takes place. This can be achieved, for example, by an air gap of a few μm or by an adhesive layer, which must, however, exert no pressure. To this end, the securing device 13 is provided with an extension arm 14 from which a securing member 15 is directed toward the upper flat surface 7 of the lens element 1.

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For precise distance setting and in order to achieve freedom from forces, the securing member 15 is adjustable in the direction of the z axis or of the optical axis. As a securing member 15, for example, conical, frustoconical, spherical or cylindrical members are possible. Figure 1a shows a cylindrical member as a securing member 15, which is moveable in the direction toward the lens element 1 and, after precise setting of distance, is then fixed to the extension arm 14, for example by means of a screw or adhesive.

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In order to isolate the working zone of the lens element 1 from mechanical stresses resulting, for example, from the bonding to the securing device 13 or from differences in thermal expansion between the lens element 1 and the securing device 13, relief grooves 16 can be made in the upper flat surface 7 and/or in the lower flat surface 6. The relief grooves 16 are, as is apparent, provided in the edge zone, and it is generally sufficient if they are located only in the circumferential sections in which the support points 8,

in the vertical direction or, alternatively, obliquely or at an angle to the z axis.

0027 Figure 3 shows two obliquely extending relief grooves 16 in the upper flat surface 7, and Figure 4 shows a relief groove in the upper surface 7 and another vertical relief groove in the lower flat surface 6. As can be seen, the relief grooves according to Figure 3 are designed concentrically as the generating line of a cone.

0028 It should additionally be noted that the edge zones need not unconditionally be flat in extent but may also be inclined if necessary.

0029 The upper flat surface 7 of the edge zone 5 is precision-lapped to a low microroughness in order to guarantee a mechanically measurable surface for the adjustment of the horizontal extension arm 14 or of the securing member 15.

0030 The support points 8, 9 and 10 can be milled and reflectively polished in advance during the pre-polishing of the working surface of the optical element 1.

0031 As can be seen, the optical element 1 no longer possesses a mounting but constitutes a loose lens element which, for example, can be removed in a simple manner as a corrective element or corrective lens.

0032 Figure 6 shows a device for a first embodiment in terms of tilting adjustment. In this case, three V-shaped channels 9a, which are arranged offset by 120° with respect to one another, are provided, arranged radially in the lens element 1, these channels being inclined at the angle α with respect to the z axis. In this arrangement, therefore, the inclination is oriented obliquely with respect to the horizontal plane. The further result is optimum centering of the lens element 1. By means of a single displacement of a counterbearing point 11 in the direction of the arrow A, it is possible, by means of a

body 12 in the groove or the channel 9a, to set a tilt. The change in height of the support point for the lens element 1 which is achieved in this way represents a tilting of the lens element 1. The shallower the angle of inclination α , the more precisely and sensitively the tilting can be set. If appropriate, it is also possible for the optical element, namely the lens element 1, to be displaced with respect to the support points, so that tilting is once again effected, although in this case the centering changes.

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Figures 7 and 8 show another embodiment for tilting adjustment. As can be seen from Figure 7, in this case the longitudinal walls 17 of the V-shaped channels 9b do not run parallel to one another, but rather are arranged at an angle β with respect to one another. As a result of radial displacement in the direction of the arrow A of the counterbearing point 11 or alternatively of the lens element 1, the penetration depth of the bearing body 12 into the corresponding V-shaped channel 9b therefore changes, with the result that a height change of the corresponding support point and therefore tilting of the optical element, namely of the lens element 1, are established.

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Figure 9 shows a tilting adjustment in which the counterbearing points 11 on which the bearing bodies 12 are arranged lie at an angle ϕ to the plane which is at right angles to the z axis, which in the present case represents the horizontal plane. Of course, in this case, it is also necessary for the region of the outer mounting 3, which is situated beneath the counterbearing points 11, to be at the same angle.

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By means of radial displacement of the counterbearing points 11, in the direction of the arrow A, along the slope, once again a corresponding change in height, and therefore a tilting adjustment of the support points for the lens element 1 on the bearing

6 to 9, the bearing bodies 12 are each connected to the counterbearing points 11 via an intermediate web 18. Naturally, the bearing of the bearing bodies 12 on the counterbearing points 11 may also be effected in different ways, in which context reference is made, for example, to Figures 1 to 5.